

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER  
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU  
July 22, 1918—Last twenty-  
four hours' rainfall 0. Temp-  
erature Min. 75; Max. 85.  
Weather, Clear.

# Hawaiian Gazette

FOOD FORECAST FOR TODAY  
All Meals Meats and One Wheatless

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1918. —SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4758

## GERMAN RETIREMENT EXTENDS MORE RAPIDLY River Vesle May Be Line Selected To Make Stand

### CAUGHT IN POCKET HUN LEADERS SEEK MEANS OF ESCAPE

### Allies Cross Marne At Several Points and Give Foe No Time To Recover Scoring Large Gains; Huns Burn Their Supplies

NEW YORK, July 23—(Associated Press)—Smashing blows on the three sides of the Marne salient are throwing the Germans back in a continual defeat and evidence is multiplying that the forces of von Boehm are to be withdrawn at least as far as the Vesle River, which flows into the Aisne east of Soissons. This river offers the only available barrier from which the Germans will be able to oppose the Allies' heavy counters and retain some of the territory gained in their great attack of late May and early June. There would be established a straight front from back of Rheims to Soissons.

Between the Marne and the Vesle the Huns are now destroying the villages and creating havoc throughout the countryside, preparatory to evacuating it. Reports of this destruction are being brought in by aviator scouts. French patrols northwest of Chateau Thierry learned that the German retreat now in progress is several miles deep.

#### ALLIES PRESS HARD

The Allies are giving the Huns as little time for this systematic destruction as possible and are pressing them hard. The Americans and French have crossed the Marne and are pressing hard on the heels of the retreating Germans. The American forces effected their crossings between Charleville and Gland and Barbillon while the French, encountering heavy opposition from the Germans, crossed at Mezy and Courcelles, crossing two elements. At those points the French built their foot bridges and crossed in the face of a heavy artillery fire in which gas shells preponderated.

#### ADVANCE FOUR MILES

From these crossings the American and French forces proceeded forward yesterday and last night for a distance of four miles from their old positions on the south side of the Marne. In the sector from Chateau Thierry to Soissons and that from Chateau Thierry toward Rheims the Franco-American forces were last night continuing to drive forward. The German defense on the west side of the salient appeared to have stiffened but still amounted to nothing more than a strong rear guard defense, a protection for a retreating army.

"Hard fighting continues on all sectors of the front from Soissons to Rheims," was the official report from London last night. "Everywhere the Allies are on the offensive and the Germans are striving to save what they can. The Allies continue bridging the Marne and sending forces northward in preparation for a pursuit of the enemy who will be, it appears likely, forced back to the Vesle, twenty-five miles north of Chateau Thierry. This offers a good line of defense."

#### COUNTERS LACK PREPARATION

"Numbers of German counters were launched throughout yesterday but these were costly failures for they were started hastily and as a matter of necessity and without proper preparation."

"Advices from the front say that in Champagne the French have regained all of their old line between Suippes and Messiges."

"Our forces gained ground in the Hebuterne and, cooperating with the French carried through successful enterprises south of Villers Bretonneux where some prisoners were taken. At other points our raiders entered German trenches and made a few prisoners."

"The French line early in the day ran from Breny along the main Chateau Thierry road to Rocourt, Locharme, Epieds and to the Marne at Charleville. The progress had been to a depth of about eight miles."

#### PINCHED IN POCKET

"Desperate counters by the Crown Prince were made to extricate his forces from the pocket in which they find themselves and at the southern end of which they are experiencing the greatest difficulty to secure supplies."

"To the southwest of Rheims there was heavy fighting as the French advanced taking some prisoners. Between the Ourcq and the Aisne the French captured four hundred."

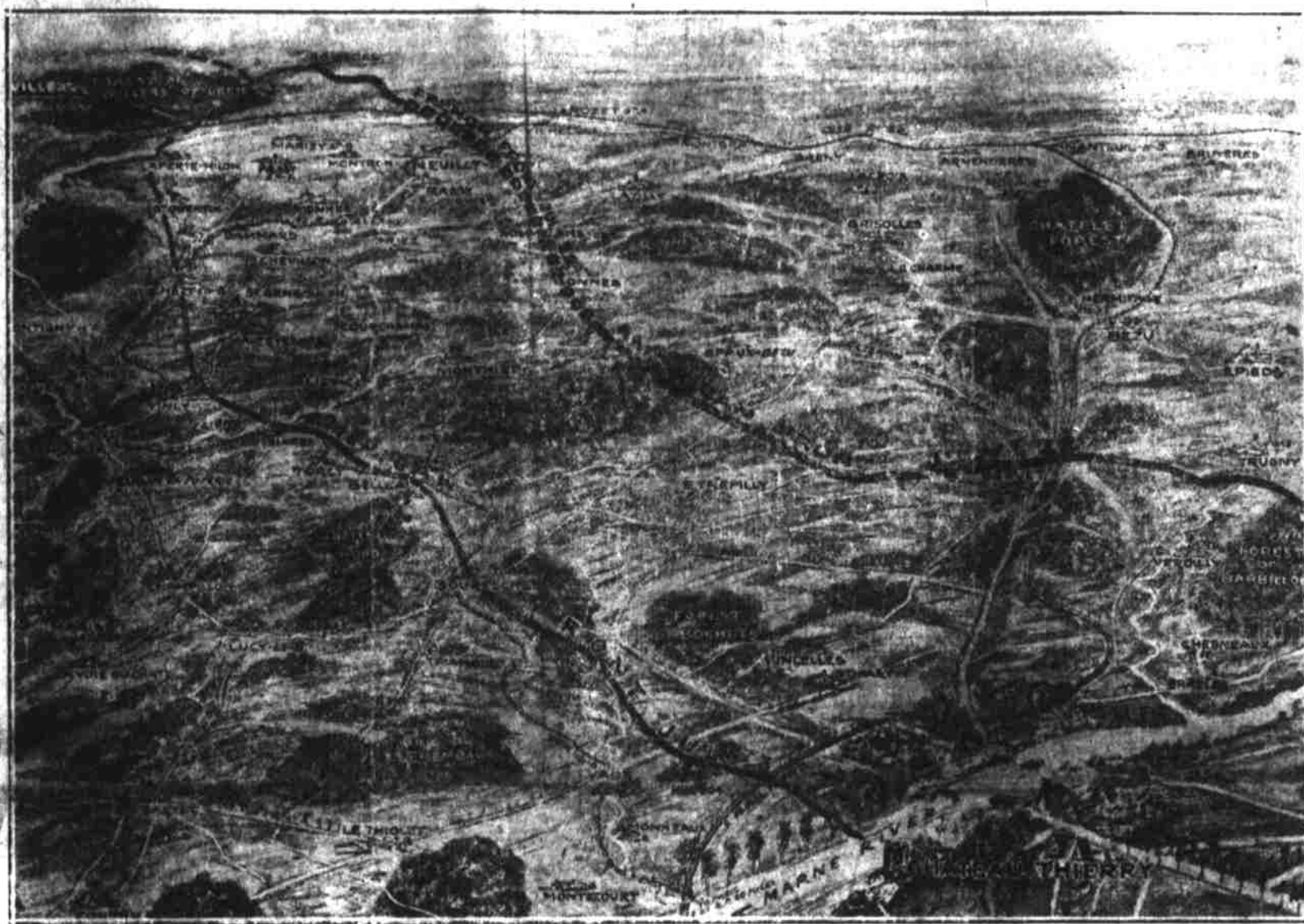
#### CALLS FOR AID

Calls for assistance by the Crown Prince to Ruprecht of Bavaria, his cousin, had been sent forth, it was reported from French headquarters yesterday, and German divisions were being hurried down from the north to reinforce and protect the German western flank. Confirmation of this was received last night in Paris and it was learned, at the same time, that an equal number of British divisions were being sent south to counteract this movement.

#### FRENCH NIGHT REPORT

"Heavy German counter attacks between the Marne and the Ourcq for the purpose of checking the advance of the Allies failed," was last night's official report from Paris. Continuing this communique reported that the Franco-British forces had made further progress in the regions of Lacroix Grisilles and northeast of Mont St. Pere. Here the enemy countered but gained nothing. Between

WHERE THE FIGHTING IS HEAVIEST.—This map shows the line of the Americans and French as it was on July 3 and the advance to yesterday afternoon, after which there were some advances scored. The new line of July 22 is based upon the wireless reports of the battle which are not complete in detail but is the general position as shown by the reports of yesterday. At the right is the forest of Barbillon gained by the Americans. The entire gain on this front has been made during the present counter offensive of the Allies.



## AMERICAN TROOPS PRESS ON AS IRRESISTIBLE AVALANCHE

WASHINGTON, July 23—(Associated Press)—On the heels of the retreating Germans, overcoming all resistance, beating back attempted counters, the Americans are pressing forward determinedly and irresistibly. After an advance of four miles yesterday they last night took still other towns to the east of Chateau Thierry which the Germans had hastily evacuated before their oncoming rush.

On the Marne, where they effected crossings, to the north and northeast of Chateau Thierry and in the Soissons salient, American forces won further victories yesterday adding to the already great count of prisoners and guns and capturing still further plunder from the defeated foe.

#### MAKE LONG ADVANCE

In the Chateau Thierry sector the Sammies pressed on eastward and early yesterday afternoon had taken two more towns and advanced between three and four miles, further materially extending that advance and taking other towns later in the afternoon and last night. There the resistance was stronger but the Germans were forced to give ground steadily if slowly.

#### OTHERS CROSS MARNE

On the Marne other American forces advanced northward, bridging the river under the enemy's shell fire, crossing through a shower of gas shells and driving the foe northward before them. This movement was between Charleville and Gland. Constantly pounding in all of these sectors of the front they gave the Boches no chance to determine their next moves but kept them uncertain of their intentions.

#### IN SOISSONS SECTOR

In the Soissons sector the American troops found the Huns still clinging desperately to a line south of Soissons in an effort to protect their flank. There the Americans completed the cutting of the narrow gauge railway

to Chateau Thierry. Everywhere they found signs that the Germans were destroying materials and preparing to fall back still further. In this sector the Americans took one town early yesterday.

More detailed accounts of the fighting of the Americans on Friday and Saturday are contained in the official reports of General Pershing. His report of July 19, Friday, said:

"Our aviation forces reported a dense cloud of smoke covering the bridges over the Marne. This may be to hide an enemy withdrawal. A large assembly of troops southwest of Ville on Tardenois is reported by our air forces. This may be for a counter attack on the center allied attacking front of yesterday. German counter attacks are very strong, especially from the Aisne to Chateau Thierry, where they seem to have reached the plateau west of Ploisy and to have taken Chaudun. Further south we progressed to Chantilly and Neuilly St. Front. On the Marne Rheims from the enemy appears on the defensive and we advanced slightly in places."

For 11:30 o'clock on the evening of July 19 he said: "The advance continued. A counter attack was thrown back. We have taken Courmelles and are near Ville Montore west of Ploisy, Hulen, and have also taken Rozet, St. Alban and Maubry. In the Rozet-St. Alban region the Germans appeared to be fleeing as few prisoners were taken."

For 1 o'clock on the morning of July 20: "We have taken 17,000 prisoners actually counted and 500 guns. At the north, near Soissons, we hold Montaigne de Paris; then further south we hold Courmelles. Good progress was made during the night."

Later General Pershing reported that French headquarters announced the retreat of the Germans across the Marne.

### Pershing Visits His Wounded Men With Kindly Words

PARIS, July 23—(Associated Press)—American wounded, many of them just brought in from the battle that is raging between Soissons and Rheims, had their sufferings lightened and were filled with cheer when they had a call from their commander, General Pershing, who called upon them and visited with each one for a moment at least, pausing at their sides with kindly words.

"Your country is proud of you," he said. "And I am more than proud to be in command of such men as you have shown yourselves and as your comrades still at the front are proving themselves to be."

From each of the wounded who was able to reply he inquired as to his wounds and as to the care which he was receiving. His fatherly interest went straight to the hearts of one and all.

## INCOMES TO BEAR TEN PERCENT TAX

Moderate Earners As Well As the  
Wealthy Classes Will Help  
Pay War Costs

WASHINGTON, July 23—(Associated Press)—Incomes, moderate as well as large, will help bear the war burden when the new tax bill is enacted. Not only will luxuries bear such a tax as to make them less desirable, but the earnings of the business-men and the higher paid clerks will be called upon to contribute more largely.

The ways and means committee at the house of representatives has come to a tentative agreement on a revenue bill which is designed to raise eight billions of dollars next year.

One of the important provisions of the bill is that upon moderate incomes. All individual incomes, after deducting one thousand dollars in the case of the single man and two thousand dollars in the case of the married man, will be subject to a tax of ten percent. The unmarried man with a salary of \$1,000 will pay \$50 and the married man with a salary of \$2,000 will pay a like amount.

### ALBANIA ADVANCES BEING CONTINUED

ROME, July 23—(Associated Press)—Further progress in the advance of the Italian and French forces in Albania the Italians advancing further along the Devoli river. Advancing from Silovos Bend they took one hundred prisoners and seven machine guns. At this point the line is considerably further south than on westerly flank where the enemy took up its new stand in the Skumbi River.

In the more mountainous sectors the advance has been considerably slower than near the coast.

HONDURAS DECLARES WAR  
WASHINGTON, July 22—(Officially)—Honduras was added to the list of nations at war with Germany by action on Friday in declaring the existence of a state of war.

Diplomatic relations were severed two months ago, on May 22.

### METAL INDUSTRY IS TAKEN FROM GERMANS

Two Big Houses In New York  
City Are Seized

WASHINGTON, July 23—(Associated Press)—German control of metal industries was wiped out yesterday by the seizure and taking over by A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of enemy property of two great German-owned concerns in New York. These were Vogelstein & Company and Bier, Sonheim & Company.

The former of these concerns was the largest and had assets of more than \$50,000,000, while the latter had assets of \$5,000,000.

SUBMARINE SUNK  
LONDON, July 23—(Associated Press)—Sinking of a German submarine by the British cruiser Marne was today announced by the admiralty.

### RESIGNS BECAUSE PLOWING CEASES

LONDON, July 23—(Associated Press)—Friction between the government and food production officials, growing from conflicting programs, was shown yesterday when Lord Lee, director general of food production, resigned. He gave as his reason for this action the abandonment by the government of its plowing program.

While the government appears to be in need of the security of the food supply, Lord Lee said that he had no such confidence and was unconvinced by reports that all was secure.

NEW OIL STRIKE  
FARMLAND, Wyoming, July 23—(Official)—An oil strike in the Rock Creek district forty-five miles northwest of here indicates another productive Wyoming petroleum field.

## PREPARATIONS FOR SIBERIAN EXPEDITIONS ARE UNDER WAY

Japan Notifies Washington of Ac-  
ceptance of Plan Proposed By  
President Wilson But Cannot  
Furnish Transportation

CHINA WILL SEND ONE  
DIVISION AS SHARE

Other Nations Except Japan Will  
Send a Division Each While the  
Japanese Force To Number  
Four Hundred Thousand

TOKIO, July 22—(Special Cable to Nippu Jiji)—Preparations for the Inter-Allied expedition into Siberia are going steadily ahead with Japan as the center of preparations. On Friday, through Baron S. Goto, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, acceptance of the proposals of the United States was cabled to Washington. At the same time the foreign minister caused inquiry to be made from China as to what participation that republic was prepared to offer.

#### CHINA REPLIES

Through Baron G. Hayashi, Japanese minister at Peking, reply was today received from China that the government was prepared to join the expedition and would send a division of troops. This is the same force which the United States and Great Britain and France are each expected to send.

#### TRANSPORT TROUBLES

Indications are the United States will have to find its own transports for the movement of its expeditionary forces. Inquiry of that government of the N. Y. K. line of its ability to furnish the needed vessels elicited the reply that its ships were running on the regular line and schedule and could not be taken off.

#### PROTECTION CAUSE, NOT INTERVENTION

Details of the plans relating to Siberia which the United States proposed and which have been accepted by Japan are contained in mail advices from Washington under date of July 13 which say:

Allied protection of supplies in Russia, and especially Siberia, has been definitely decided. President Wilson has acquiesced in the plan and will send at least a division of American troops. British troops from Egypt, India or the Antipodes will go in about the same numbers and the French will also contribute a similar number. The American, British and French will aggregate about one hundred thousand men. Japan will add its quota of 400,000 men. President Wilson will make formal announcement within a few days.

Not Intervention  
It is expected that this formal statement will show that this international expedition is for the protection of supplies to be used for a reorganized and stable Russian government and to resist any attempt to secure these supplies by German ex-prisoners of war and the Bolsheviks and that they have attracted to them.

It will be shown that this armed force is simply a protecting shell that will permit the Czechs, Slovaks and other constructive forces in Russia to mobilize and bring order and justice out of chaos. The movement is not in any sense intervention, but protection in the sense that it is an international protective force to remain there until the stable

(Continued on Page 3 Column 2.)

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